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AUTHOR Daul, Jennifer; And Others
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ABSTRACT

Demographic and economic characteristics of racial minorities (American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Black, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Vietnamese, Asian Indian or other) in North Dakota in 1980 are presented, using U.S. Bureau of the Census data. Between 1970 and 1980, the number of racial minority residents increased by 8,900 (48.6%), with the largest gain among the American Indians (40%). Males slightly outnumbered females overall. Half of these residents were under 20, with only 5.3% over 60 years of age. With the exception of the Vietnamese, American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts, racial minorities had higher educational attainment levels than Whites in the state in 1980, with 61.2% of Asian Indians over the age of 24 having completed 4 years of college. Fertility levels were higher among most racial minorities than those for the general population of North Dakota women. In 1980, 45% of racial minority men, and 31.3% of women were single. Of those 16 years old and over, 57.5% participated in the labor force. Individual minority rates of participation vary considerably (87.1% for Blacks and 52.5% for American Indians). Service occupations employed the largest numbers. Unemployment was 17.1% for combined racial minority groups, more than three times the rate for all North Dakotans. Median household average income varied significantly: $8,173 for Vietnamese, and $25,625 for Filipinos. Nearly 40% of American Indian, Aleut and Eskimo persons were impoverished. Statistical data are included. (JMM)

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PREFACE

This report provides highlights on the demographic and economic characteristics of racial minorities in North Dakota, 1970 to 1980. Data for this report were found in the following Bureau of the Census publications:

1980 Census of Population, General Population Characteristics: North Dakota. PC80-1-B36 U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics: North Dakota. PC80-1-C36. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

1980 Census of Population, Summary Tape File 4. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

The report describes persons who identified themselves as memberS of one of the following racial minority groups: American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut, Black, Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, or other. The category "Other" includes persons who classified themselves in racial minority groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, Hawaiian, Guamanian, Samoan, and Fiji Islander. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

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Narrative Highlights of Racial Minority Groups

Number

The number of residents in North Dakota who identified themselves as a racial minority increased by nearly 8,900 or 48.6 percent between 1970 and 1980. The largest gain was among the state's Native Americans who expanded their number by more than 40 percent. With the exception of the Japanese, many more people from East Asia resided in the state in 1980 compared to 1970 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

TABLE 1. RACIAL MINORITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1970-1980

Race	1970 No.	1970 As Percent of All Racial Minorities	1980 No.	1980 As Percent of All Racial Minorities	Percent Change
American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut	14,369	78.6	20,120	74.2	+ 40.0
Black	2,494	13.6	2,568	9.5	+ 3.0
Japanese	239	1.3	230	.8	- 3.8
Chinese	165	.9	305	1.1	+ 84.8
Filipino	204	1.1	446	1.6	+118.6
Korean			342	1.3	
Vietnamese			283	1.0	
Asian Indian			294	1.1	
Other	805	4.4	2,534	9.3	+328.9
Total	18,276	99.9	27,160	99.9	+ 48.6

*Totals do not sum to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-B36, Table 17 and 22.

Gender

Overall, the racial minority groups in North Dakota were comprised of slightly more males than females in 1980 (50.9 percent and 49.1 percent, respectively). However, there were marked differences in gender mix among the different minority groups in the state. The most dramatic difference between genders appeared among Blacks in North Dakota. In 1980, Black males outnumbered Black females by 30 percent. Among the Japanese and Filipinos, the opposite was true with 23 percent more females residing in the state than males in 1980 (Table 2).

Age

In 1980, fully half (50.0 percent) of all racial minorities in North Dakota were under 20 years of age while only 5 percent (5.3 percent)

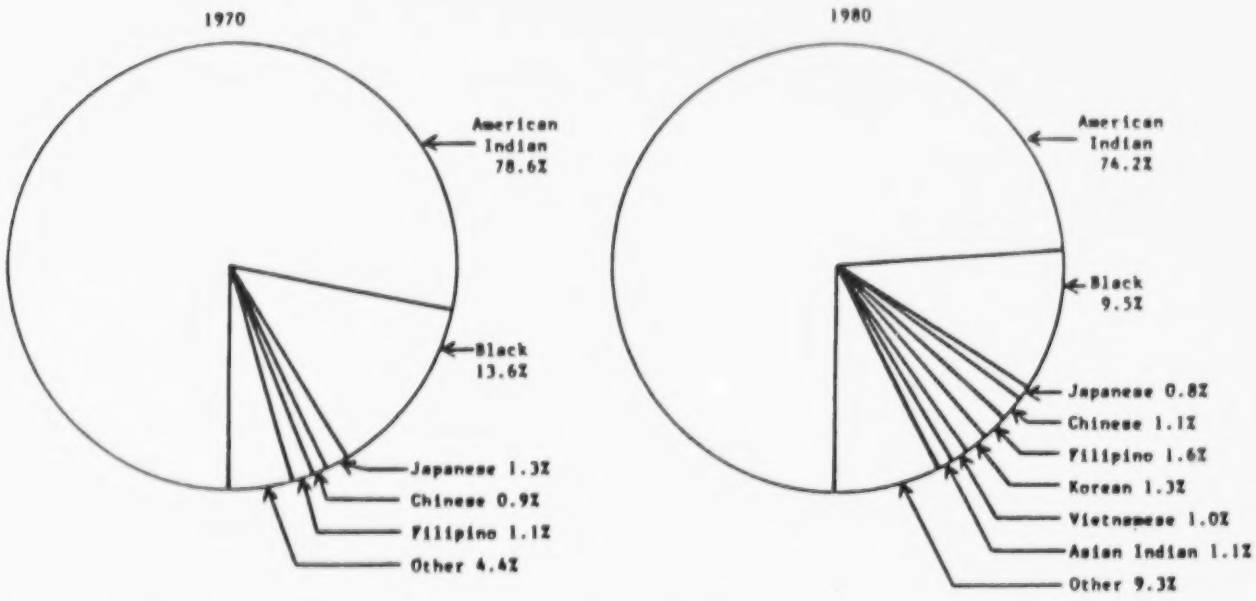

Figure 1. Racial Minority Groups in North Dakota, 1970 and 1980.

Note: Percentages are based on a total of all racial minority group members.

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TABLE 2. RACIAL MINORITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA BY GENDER, 1970-1980

Race	1980			
	Male		Female	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
American Indian/ Eskimo	9,958	49.4	10,194	50.6
Black	1,670	65.0	898	35.0
Japanese	88	38.3	142	61.7
Chinese	154	50.5	151	49.5
Filipino	171	38.3	275	61.6
Korean	90	26.3	252	73.7
Asian Indian	155	52.7	139	47.3
Vietnamese	151	53.4	132	46.6
Other	1,386	55.0	1,135	45.0
Total	13,823	50.9	13,318	49.1

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-B36, Tables 17 and 22.

were over 60 years of age. However, there were important differences in the age structure of the various racial groups. For example, the median age of American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in North Dakota was 18.9 years while the median age for Japanese and Asian Indians was over 30 years. This is because nearly 53 percent of the American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts in the state were less than 20 years old while only half that proportion of Japanese and Asian Indians were under age 20 in 1980. In contrast, nearly 8 percent of all Asian Indians in North Dakota were 70 years of age or more in 1980 while elderly (70 and over) American Indians and Eskimos accounted for only 2.5 percent of their population (Table 3).

Education

Racial minorities in North Dakota, with the exception of the Vietnamese, American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts, had educational attainment levels above those of whites in the state in 1980. Asian Indians were the most educated of all racial groups in North Dakota (Table 4 and Figure 2). Nearly two of every three (61.2 percent) above the age of 24 completed four or more years of college. Among the adult Asian Indians, males were more educated than females with 87.3 percent completing four or more years of college compared to just over one-third (38.0 percent) of Asian Indian women reaching that level in 1980.

Vietnamese were the least educated racial group in North Dakota in 1980. Slightly less than one-third (31.3 percent) of all adult Vietnamese over age 24 had completed fewer than nine years of formal education in 1980. Only 2.7 percent of the Vietnamese adults over age 24 had completed four or more years of college. Similar to the Asian Indians, Vietnamese women were less educated than Vietnamese men. Over one-third (36.6 percent) of the Vietnamese women age 25 and over had completed eight or fewer years of education in 1980 compared to slightly less than a quarter (22.0 percent) of the men.

Fertility

Fertility levels (as measured by the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the population) among most racial minority women

TABLE 3. RACIAL MINORITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA BY AGE, 1980

Age	American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut		Black		Japanese		Chinese		Filipino		Korean		Asian Indian		Vietnamese		Other	
Population	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
Under 10	5,467	27.1	601	23.4	25	10.9	53	17.4	75	16.8	120	35.1	49	16.7	86	30.4	693	27.5
10-19	5,155	25.6	413	16.1	31	13.5	47	15.4	84	18.8	38	11.1	38	12.9	54	19.1	532	21.1
20-29	3,649	18.1	1,053	41.0	52	22.6	92	30.2	108	24.2	87	25.4	59	20.1	71	25.1	646	25.6
30-39	2,143	10.6	342	13.3	44	19.1	63	20.7	90	20.2	74	21.6	60	20.4	46	16.3	351	13.9
40-49	1,485	7.4	113	4.4	45	19.6	29	9.5	47	10.5	21	6.1	39	13.3	20	7.1	119	4.7
50-59	1,035	5.1	17	.7	23	10.0	16	5.2	26	5.8	1	.3	12	4.1	4	1.4	67	2.7
60-69	710	3.5	12	.5	4	1.7	4	1.3	10	2.2	1	.3	14	4.8	2	.7	29	1.2
60-64	409	2.0	7	.1	2	.9	-	-	6	1.3	1	.3	5	1.7	2	.7	17	.7
70+	508	2.5	17	.7	6	2.6	1	.3	6	1.3	-	-	23	7.8	-	-	84	3.3
Median		18.9		21.8		30.7		27.0		26.3		22.8		30.1		20.2		NA
Total	20,152	99.9	2,568	100.1	230	100.0	305	100.0	446	99.8	342	99.9	294	100.1	293	100.1	2,521	100.0

*Totals do not sum to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-B36, Tables 19 and 22.

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TABLE 4. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY GENDER AND RACE, NORTH DAKOTA, 1980

Years of School	White			Black			American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut			Japanese			Chinese		
	Total	Male	Female	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Less than 9 yrs.	87,906	48,729	39,177	21	12	9	2,130	1,163	967	10	--	10	41	17	25
Some high school	30,131	14,423	15,708	41	12	29	1,740	701	1,039	9	--	9	8	--	8
4 yrs. high school	111,334	50,605	60,729	406	287	119	1,953	863	1,090	32	--	32	51	29	22
Some college	72,220	31,033	41,187	200	124	76	1,233	556	677	39	11	28	20	7	13
4 or more yrs. college	52,995	30,433	22,562	203	147	56	366	181	185	26	24	2	103	51	52
Total	354,586	175,223	179,363	871	582	289	7,422	3,464	3,958	116	35	81	224	104	120

	Filipino			Korean			Asian Indian			Vietnamese			Other		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Less than 9 yrs.	53	16	37	23	--	23	14	--	14	35	9	26	40	1	39
Some high school	28	--	28	7	--	7	14	--	14	24	17	7	2	2	--
4 yrs. high school	61	5	56	69	8	61	18	8	10	42	6	36	20	5	15
Some college	57	18	39	15	7	8	6	--	6	8	6	2	7	--	7
4 or more yrs. college	94	70	24	41	20	21	82	55	27	3	3	--	35	24	11
Total	293	109	184	155	35	120	134	63	71	112	41	71	104	32	72

PERCENT

	White			Black			American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut			Japanese			Chinese		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Less than 9 yrs.	24.8	27.8	21.8	2.4	2.1	3.1	28.7	33.6	24.4	8.6	--	12.3	18.8	16.3	20.8
Some high school	8.5	8.2	8.8	4.7	2.1	10.0	23.4	20.2	26.2	7.8	--	11.1	3.6	-	6.7
4 yrs. high school	31.4	28.9	33.9	46.6	49.3	41.2	26.3	24.9	27.5	27.6	--	39.5	22.8	27.9	18.3
Some college	20.4	17.7	23.0	23.0	21.3	26.3	16.6	16.0	17.1	33.6	31.4	34.6	8.9	6.7	10.8
4 or more yrs. college	14.9	17.4	12.6	23.3	25.2	19.4	4.9	5.2	4.7	22.4	68.6	2.5	46.0	49.0	43.3
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	99.9	99.9

	Filipino			Korean			Asian Indian			Vietnamese			Other		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Less than 9 yrs.	18.1	14.7	20.1	14.8	--	19.2	10.4	--	19.7	31.3	22.0	36.6	38.5	3.1	54.2
Some high school	9.6	--	15.2	4.5	--	5.8	10.4	--	19.7	21.4	41.5	9.9	2.0	6.2	--
4 yrs. high school	20.8	4.6	30.4	44.5	22.9	50.8	13.4	12.7	14.1	37.5	14.6	50.7	19.2	15.6	20.8
Some college	19.5	16.5	21.2	9.7	20.0	6.7	4.5	--	8.5	7.1	14.6	2.8	6.7	--	9.7
4 or more yrs. college	32.0	64.2	13.1	26.4	57.1	17.5	61.2	87.3	38.0	2.7	7.3	--	33.6	75.0	15.3
Total*	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0

Note: Table refers to persons aged 25 years and older.

*Percents do not sum to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-C36, Tables 76 and 93.

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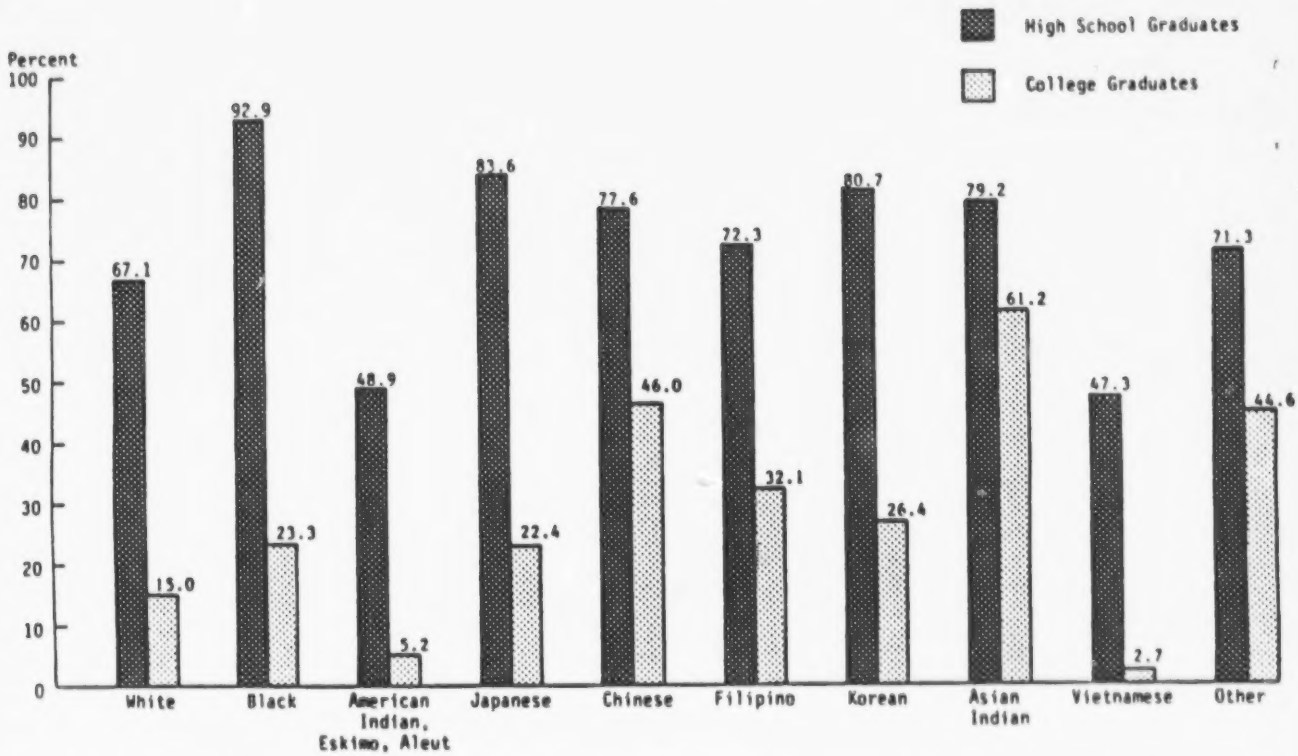

Figure 2. Percent of Persons Age 25 Years and Over Who are High School or College Graduates, by Racial Minority Group, 1980.

Note: Percent having completed high school include the categories, "high school," "some college," "4 years college," and "5 or more years college."

were higher than for the general population of North Dakota women in 1980 (Table 5). The fertility level of Vietnamese women age 15-24 years in North Dakota was more than seven times greater than the rate for North Dakota women of that age as a whole (2,154 and 305 children born per 1,000 women, respectively).

Similar high levels of fertility were reported among Vietnamese women in the 25 to 34 year age cohort relative to other racial groups in 1980. A high fertility level in the 25 to 34 year age cohort was also found among women belonging to the racial minority groups listed in the "Other" category. Interestingly, Asian Indian women in the 25 to 34 age group had a fertility level far below that of other racial minority women and below that of the general population of North Dakota women in 1980 (Table 5).

Fertility levels among racial minority women in the 35 to 44 year age cohort varied markedly from the average for women in North Dakota. American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut women showed the highest fertility level for the 35 to 44 year age group with 4,898 children born per 1,000 women in 1980. Korean women had the lowest fertility level in this age cohort with 1,034 children born per 1,000 Korean women age 35 to 44 years in North Dakota in 1980.

The number of children born to single mothers differs greatly among racial groups and by age of mother (Table 6). Single mothers who were never married are disproportionately represented by the young. Of the births occurring to white women under the age of 25, nearly one in ten were to mothers never married. Births to single mothers in that age group were nearly twice as

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high for Blacks and four times as high for American Indians and Koreans. The five births which occurred to Japanese women under 25 years of age in 1980 were all to single mothers.

women. Only among American Indian and Chinese women were more than one percent of the births out of wedlock. The highest proportion (8.7 percent) of births to single mothers 25 to 34

TABLE 5. FERTILITY RATES AMONG RACIAL GROUPS IN NORTH DAKOTA BY AGE, 1980

	All* Women	Black	American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Other
Women, 15-24 yrs. old	64,474	208	2,395	25	17	52	35	25	13	23
Children ever born	19,650	92	1,671	5	-	12	19	7	28	10
per 1,000 women	305	442	698	208	-	231	543	280	2,154	435
Women, 25-34 yrs. old	49,535	176	1,425	28	79	123	85	10	39	53
Children ever born	82,226	279	3,866	32	129	194	151	8	99	50
per 1,000 women	1,660	1,585	2,713	1,143	1,633	1,577	1,776	800	2,538	943
Women, 35-44 yrs. old	31,349	73	937	28	31	33	29	20	29	6
Children ever born	95,257	162	4,589	63	75	85	30	50	63	28
per 1,000 women	3,039	2,219	4,898	2,250	2,419	2,576	1,034	2,500	2,172	4,667

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-C36, Tables 64, 74, and 93.

*Addition of numbers of persons in racial groups may not equal total because the data in groups with small numbers has been suppressed to protect individual privacy.

Births to never married women over 24 years of age were notably lower than for younger

years of age was among American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts.

TABLE 6. NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN BY AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN AND BY RACE, NORTH DAKOTA, 1980

Race	Children Ever Born									
	Mother Age 15-24				Mother Age 25-34				Mother Age 35-44	
	Single		Ever Married		Single		Ever Married		Single	Ever Married
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#
White	1,581	8.9	16,112	91.1	610	.8	76,534	99.2	102	.1	89,706	99.9
Black	14	14.6	82	85.4	2	.7	289	99.3	-	-	190	100.0
American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut	575	34.4	1,096	65.6	337	8.7	3,529	91.3	107	2.3	4,482	97.7
Japanese	5	100.0	-	-	-	-	32	100.0	-	-	63	100.0
Chinese	-	-	-	-	5	3.9	124	96.1	-	-	75	100.0
Filipino	-	-	12	100.0	-	-	194	100.0	-	-	85	100.0
Korean	8	42.1	11	57.9	-	-	151	100.0	-	-	30	100.0
Asian Indian	-	-	7	100.0	-	-	8	100.0	-	-	50	100.0
Vietnamese	-	-	28	100.0	-	-	99	100.0	-	-	63	100.0
Other	13	13.5	83	86.5	5	.7	708	99.3	-	-	443	100.0

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-C36, Tables 74 and 93.

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Marital Status

Forty-five percent of all racial minority men in North Dakota were single in 1980. In comparison, nearly one-third (31.3 percent) of all racial minority women in North Dakota were single in 1980.

Compared to other racial groups in North Dakota, Japanese had the highest proportion of single men (58.5 percent) while American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts reported the highest proportion of single women (35.1 percent) in 1980. In contrast, Asian Indian men were most likely to be married (59.3 percent) among racial groups as well as Korean women (85.4 percent) in 1980 (Table 7).

When comparing each racial minority group separately, however, labor force participation rates vary considerably. Blacks in North Dakota had a labor force participation rate of 87.1 percent in 1980 while only 52.5 percent of all American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts aged 16, and over participated in the labor force in 1980 (Table 8 and Figure 3).

Unemployment

In North Dakota, 11.1 percent of all racial minority persons in the labor force were unemployed in 1980. This rate was more than three times higher than the unemployment rate for all North Dakotans in 1980.

TABLE 7. MARITAL STATUS OF RACIAL MINORITY PERSONS AGE 15 YEARS AND ABOVE IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1980

	American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut		Black		Japanese		Chinese		Filipino		Korean		Asian Indian		Vietnamese		Other	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
Male																		
Single	2,622	44.5	615	48.2	38	58.5	46	41.4	50	41.7	18	41.9	43	36.4	46	54.8	385	43.7
Married	2,473	42.0	582	45.6	25	38.5	60	54.1	67	55.8	25	58.1	70	59.3	31	36.9	431	48.9
Separated	131	2.2	22	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	.8	5	6.0	13	1.5
Widowed	152	2.6	7	.5	2	3.1	2	1.8	1	.8	--	--	2	1.7	2	2.4	11	1.2
Divorced	509	8.6	50	3.9	--	--	3	2.7	2	1.7	--	--	2	1.7	--	--	41	4.7
Total	5,887	99.9	1,276	99.9	65	100.1	111	100.0	120	100.0	43	100.0	118	99.9	84	100.1	881	100.0
Female																		
Single	2,208	35.1	118	21.1	17	13.2	23	21.1	28	13.3	16	10.2	13	12.5	18	22.8	160	23.6
Married	2,698	42.9	396	70.7	98	76.0	83	76.1	166	79.0	134	85.4	74	71.2	50	63.2	417	61.4
Separated	188	3.0	9	1.6	2	1.6	--	--	2	1.0	2	1.3	3	2.9	3	3.8	12	1.8
Widowed	553	8.8	8	1.4	7	5.4	3	2.8	2	1.0	1	.6	12	11.5	3	3.8	58	8.5
Divorced	645	10.3	29	5.2	5	3.9	--	--	12	5.7	4	2.5	2	1.9	5	6.3	32	4.7
Total	6,291	100.1	560	100.0	129	100.1	109	100.0	210	100.0	157	100.0	104	100.0	79	99.9	679	100.0

*Percents do not sum to 100 due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-B36, Tables 21 and 22.

Divorce rates were highest among American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts. Divorce in this racial minority group occurred nearly twice as frequently in 1980 than in any other racial minority group in North Dakota. The racial minority group reporting the lowest level of divorce in 1980 was Asian Indians.

Labor Force Participation

In 1980, 57.7 percent of all persons identified as a racial minority who were age 16 years and over in North Dakota participated in the labor force. This rate was lower than the 61.4 percent labor force participation rate for all persons age 16 and over in North Dakota.

When looking specifically at each racial minority group in North Dakota, American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts had the highest unemployment rate (19.2 percent) in 1980. Persons belonging to various Other racial groups not listed separately had the lowest unemployment rate (2.3 percent) in 1980. The Korean, Asian Indian, and Vietnamese did not report any unemployment (Table 8).

Income

Median household income among racial minority groups in North Dakota showed marked variation in 1979. Vietnamese in North Dakota had a median household income of $8,173 in 1979 while Filipinos had a median household income three times that level ($25,625).

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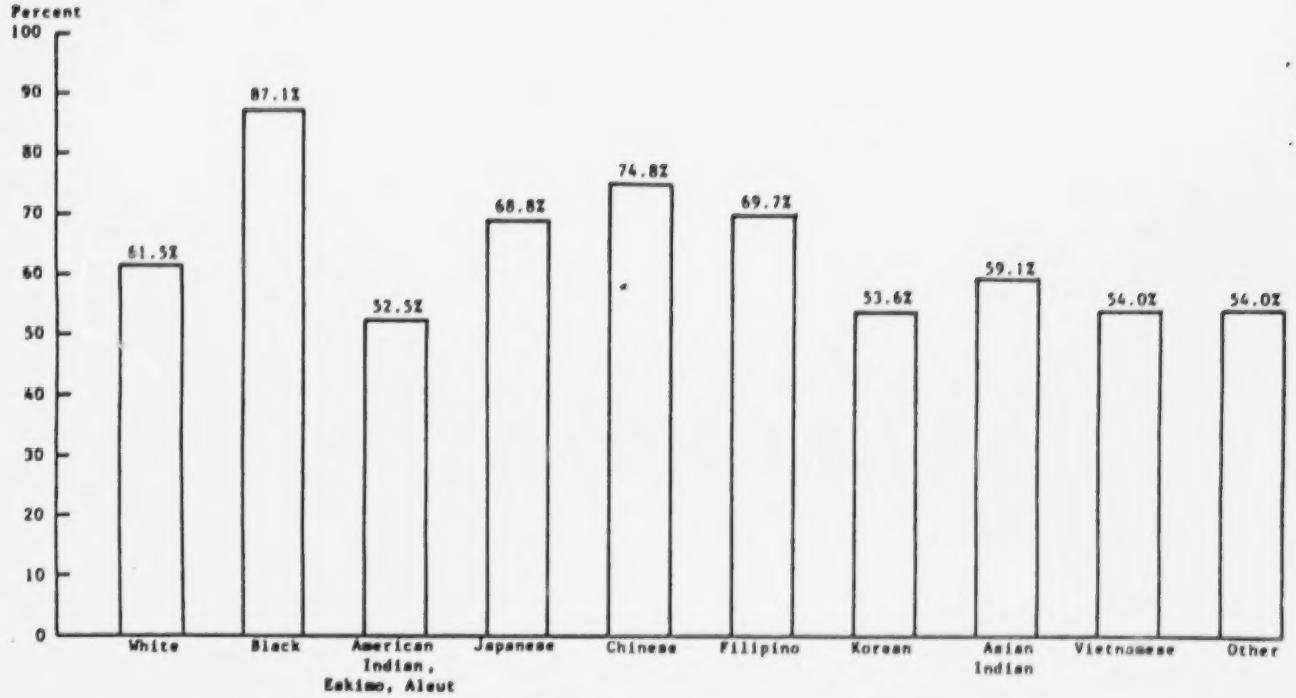

Figure 3. Labor Force Participation of Racial Minority Groups in North Dakota, 1980.

Note: Percent of all individuals of a racial group over age 16 in the labor force.

Dakota. Nearly 40 percent of all American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut persons in North Dakota were impoverished in 1979. This proportion is more than three times the level of impoverishment for North Dakota in general. Vietnamese and Other racial groups not listed separately also reported percentages of impoverishment markedly higher than that for the state overall in 1979 (Table 12).

TABLE 9. HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979, RACIAL MINORITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA

Income Level	Black		American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut		Japanese		Chinese		Filipino		Korean		Asian Indian		Vietnamese		Other	
	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)	(N)	(%)
Less than $5,000	72	10.2	1,222	27.0	--	--	9	8.5	12	9.6	--	-	26	29.9	9	14.3	13	28.9
$5,000-$7,499	62	8.8	625	13.8	5	10.0	5	4.7	6	4.8	8	11.8	--	--	19	30.2	5	11.1
$7,500-$9,999	106	15.0	477	10.6	--	--	5	4.7	14	11.2	14	20.6	10	11.5	13	20.6	6	13.3
$10,000-$14,999	164	23.3	751	16.6	10	20.0	32	30.2	13	10.4	33	48.5	13	14.9	7	11.1	2	4.4
$15,000-$19,999	149	21.1	605	13.4	18	36.0	5	4.7	5	4.0	7	10.3	--	--	6	9.5	5	11.1
$20,000-$24,999	72	10.2	355	7.8	5	10.0	4	3.8	11	8.8	--	--	6	6.9	9	14.3	--	--
$25,000-$34,999	67	9.5	324	7.2	6	12.0	7	6.6	17	13.6	5	8.8	11	12.6	--	--	--	--
$35,000-$49,999	10	1.4	118	2.6	6	12.0	12	11.3	7	5.6	--	--	11	12.6	--	--	2	4.4
$50,000 or more	3	.4	44	1.0	--	--	27	25.5	40	32.0	--	--	10	11.5	--	--	12	26.7
Total Households	706	99.9	4,521	100.0	50	100.0	106	100.0	125	100.0	68	100.0	87	99.9	63	100.0	45	99.9
Median	$13,537		$9,667		$17,273		$18,500		$25,625		$12,308		$13,942		$8,173		$25,000	

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-C36, Tables 81 and 97.

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TABLE 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION OF RACIAL MINORITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1980.

Status	Black	American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Other
Persons 16 yrs. and over	1,758	11,514	170	238	353	222	186	161	163
-In labor force	1,531	6,046	117	178	246	119	110	87	88
% of total	87.1	52.5	68.8	74.8	69.7	53.6	59.1	54.0	54.0
Armed Forces	994	51	46	-	43	18	-	-	11
Civilian Labor Force	537	5,995	71	178	203	101	110	87	77
-Employed	465	4,844	66	159	187	101	110	87	75
-Unemployed	72	1,151	5	19	16	-	-	-	2
% Unemployed	13.4	19.2	7.0	10.7	7.9	-	-	-	2.3
-Not in Labor Force	227	5,468	53	60	107	103	76	74	75

Note: Table refers to persons 16 years and over.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-C36, Tables 77 and 95, and STF4 Table 59.

Over one quarter of Chinese households (25.5 percent) and almost one-third (32.0 percent) of all Filipino households in North Dakota made $50,000 or more in 1979. In contrast, well over one quarter of all American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut (27.1 percent) and Asian Indian (29.9 percent) households in North Dakota made less than $5,000 in 1979. Interestingly, there were nearly equal proportions of Other racial minority households (those belonging to a minority group not listed separately) making less than $5,000 as there were making $50,000 or more in 1979 (28.9 percent and 26.7 percent, respectively) (Table 9 and Figure 4).

Chinese families had the highest median family income ($36,504). The next highest median family incomes were earned by Asian Indian and Filipino families who earned $32,183 and $31,849, respectively. The lowest median family income was earned by Vietnamese families ($6,908). The highest median family income for families with no workers was that of Black families ($11,250) whereas the lowest was that of Other families ($2,500). The highest median family income earned by families with only one worker was earned by Chinese families ($58,350). The lowest was earned by Vietnamese families ($6,563) (Table 10).

Occupation

The occupational category in which the largest proportion of persons in each racial group were employed in 1980 (with the exception of Asian Indians and Filipinos) was that of service occupations. The largest proportion of Koreans, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Japanese were employed in food service occupations in 1980. In contrast, the largest proportion of employed American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts, and Blacks were in cleaning and building service occupations excluding household cleaning services (Table 10).

The largest percentages of Asian Indians and Filipinos in North Dakota were employed in professional specialty occupations in 1980. Nearly one third (29.1 percent) of all employed Asian Indians were teachers, librarians, or counselors while an equal proportion (31.6 percent) of all employed Filipinos were in health diagnosing occupations in 1980 (Table 11).

Poverty

There were marked differences in rates of impoverishment among racial groups in North

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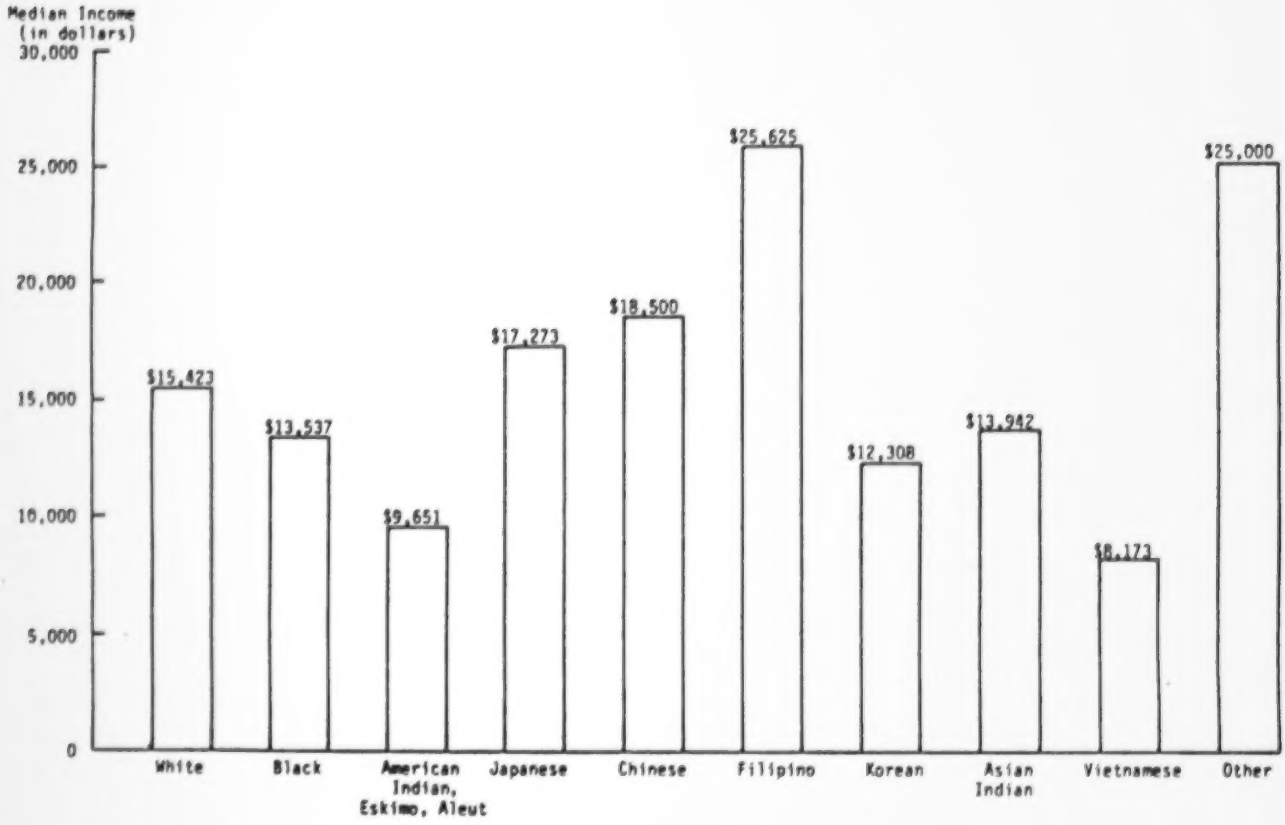

Figure 4. Household Income of Racial Minority Groups in North Dakota, 1979.

Well over half of all impoverished Vietnamese, American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts were children under the age of 18 related to an impoverished householder. In contrast, 3.2 percent of all Vietnamese, and 3.6 percent of all American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts falling below the poverty line in 1979 were age 65 or older.

TABLE 10. MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979 BY WORKERS IN FAMILY, RACIAL MINORITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA

	Black	American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Other
Total	$14,036	$10,358	$17,500	$36,504	$31,849	$13,393	$32,183	$ 6,908	$ 8,958
Families									
No workers	$11,250	$ 3,985	--	$ 8,750	$ 6,250	--	--	$ 5,714	$ 2,500
1 worker	$ 9,844	$ 7,500	$19,375	$58,350	$38,323	$18,750	$31,264	$ 6,563	$ 6,875
2 workers	$15,142	$15,531	$17,159	$19,750	$21,875	$12,083	$21,875	$11,786	$42,500
3 or more workers	$27,656	$21,029	--	$21,250	$73,297	--	$35,472	--	--

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-C36, Tables 81 and 97.

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TABLE II. OCCUPATIONS OF RACIAL MINORITIES IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1980

	Black		American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut		Japanese		Chinese		Filipino		Korean		Asian Indian		Vietnamese		O
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total
Employed persons 16 years and over	465	230	4,844	2,349	66	51	159	68	187	113	101	65	110	27	87	36	75
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	84	41	830	435	19	8	54	10	87	38	20	-	65	12	3	-	24
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	20	13	365	169	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Officials and administrators, public administration	-	-	81	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Managerial related occupations	8	4	120	47	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Professional specialty occupations	64	28	465	266	17	6	48	10	87	38	20	-	54	12	3	-	24
Engineers and natural scientists	7	-	14	-	2	-	11	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6
Engineers	2	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Health diagnosing occupations	3	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	59	12	-	-	18	5	3	-	8
Health assessment and treating occupations	9	9	44	42	-	-	-	-	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Teachers, librarians, and counselors	38	19	274	163	8	6	5	5	2	2	13	-	32	7	-	-	-
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	2	-	163	107	2	-	-	-	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	141	104	1,027	806	3	3	39	26	27	22	20	13	30	2	6	6	11
Health technologists and technicians	15	15	54	43	-	-	9	9	2	2	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Technologists and technicians, except health	19	-	63	19	-	-	13	-	6	6	-	-	12	-	6	6	5
Sales occupations	64	48	202	138	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	-	8	-	-	-	-
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	-	-	56	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	5	5	31	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Other sales occupations	59	43	115	108	-	-	7	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cashiers	38	38	56	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	43	41	708	606	3	3	10	10	19	14	7	7	10	2	-	-	6
Computer equipment operators	-	-	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	18	18	257	257	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Financial records processing occupations	10	10	87	60	-	-	8	8	-	-	6	6	4	2	-	-	2
Mail and message distributing occupations	-	-	18	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations	123	81	1,272	787	29	29	56	32	60	40	45	45	15	13	37	23	24
Private household occupations	9	9	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	11	-	128	11	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Police and firefighters	-	-	82	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service occupations, except protective and household	103	72	1,123	755	29	29	50	32	60	4	45	45	13	11	37	23	24
Food service occupations	23	14	245	213	11	11	44	29	29	21	34	34	2	2	19	12	16
Cleaning and building service occupations	37	15	363	90	7	7	6	3	7	7	9	9	-	-	18	11	6
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	20	-	249	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
Farm operators and managers	11	-	119	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm workers and related occupations	9	-	127	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	54	6	653	73	15	11	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	23	7	-
Mechanics and repairers	23	-	116	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Construction trades	13	6	365	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Precision production occupations	16	-	140	61	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	-
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	43	-	813	230	-	-	10	-	13	13	9	2	-	-	15	-	16
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	8	-	152	75	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	2
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers	4	-	161	81	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Transportation occupations	29	-	171	23	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle operators	10	-	169	23	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Material moving equipment operators	-	-	48	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2	-	281	49	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	2	-	-	6	-	3
Construction laborers	-	-	100	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Freight, stock, and material handlers	-	-	29	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3

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TABLE 12. FAMILIES AND PERSONS WITH INCOMES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY MINORITY GROUP, 1979

	Black	American Indian/ Eskimo, Aleut	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	Korean	Asian Indian	Vietnamese	Other
Families Below Poverty Level	56	1,461	-	8	10	-	-	16	7
Percent below poverty level	10.4	39.1	-	10.8	10.0	-	-	45.7	33.3
Persons per family	3.70	4.41	-	4.25	1.80	-	-	5.19	6.71
With related children under 18	36	1,284	-	8	10	-	-	16	7
Female HH, no husband present	-	685	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
With related children under 18	-	660	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
HH 65 years & over	2	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Persons Below Poverty Level	251	7,591	11	62	21	27	23	94	47
Percent below poverty level	13.1	39.7	5.5	16.1	4.3	8.1	9.3	33.6	24.7
Related children under 18	111	4,030	5	27	3	21	-	53	32
65 years & over	4	274	-	-	-	-	3	3	-

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-C36, Tables 82 and 98.

When focusing specifically on families, Vietnamese, American Indians, Eskimos, and Aleuts showed the highest proportions of persons living in poverty in 1979. Over 45 percent (45.7 percent) of all Vietnamese families in North Dakota were impoverished in 1979. This proportion is five times the level of impoverishment for North Dakota families in general. Nearly 48 percent of all impoverished American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut families were headed by females with no husband present. Over 96 percent of these female-headed households contained children under 18 years of age. In contrast, none of the Vietnamese families in poverty were female headed, although all 16 impoverished Vietnamese families did have children under age 18 in 1979.

Filipinos and Japanese reported poverty rates markedly lower than those for North Dakotan's in general in 1979. Five and one half percent of all Japanese persons in North Dakota were impoverished in 1979 while only 4.3 percent of all Filipino persons in the state fell below the poverty line in 1979. Japanese, Korean and Asian Indian families reported no families living in poverty in 1979.

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